

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing fluid loss control from a first location to a second location comprising the steps of:
 - providing a treatment fluid comprising ceramic particulate bridging agents, a modified starch composition, and a base fluid;
 - introducing the treatment fluid to the first location; and
 - allowing the treatment fluid to form a filter cake to prevent fluid loss from the first location to the second location.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the first location and the second location are located within a subterranean formation.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid is a component of a drilling fluid, a drill-in fluid, or a fluid loss control pill.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid further comprises a viscosifier, a salt, a surfactant, a clay control additive, a lubricant, or a biocide.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise a magnesium compound.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise Newberyite or Struvite.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents are included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 60% based on the weight of the base fluid.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise CERAMICRETE.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 0.1 microns to about 200 millimeters.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 1 micron to about 1 millimeter.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 5 microns micron to about 8 millimeters.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents are included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 60% by weight of the base fluid.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise an additive chosen from the group consisting of a breaker, a scale inhibitor, a weighting agent, or a paraffin inhibitor.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the modified starch composition comprises a crosslinked ether derivative of a partially depolymerized starch or a partially depolymerized crosslinked ether derivative of a starch.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein the modified starch composition is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of the base fluid.

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid comprises a viscosifier that comprises a polysaccharide.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the viscosifier is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0% to about 1.0% by weight of the base fluid.

18. The method of claim 1 wherein the first location is an opening in a pore throat, a perforated liner, a gravel pack screen, a tubing, or a casing located in a subterranean formation and the second location is located in a strata in the subterranean formation.

19. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of introducing a clean-up solution comprising water and a solubilizing agent to dissolve the filter cake.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent comprises an ammonium salt having the following general formula: $R_nNH_{4-n}X$, wherein R is an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, n is an integer from 0 to 3, and X is an anionic radical.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent comprises ammonium chloride, ammonium bromide, ammonium nitrate, ammonium citrate, or ammonium acetate.

22. The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent is included in the clean-up solution in an amount ranging from about 3% to about 25% by weight of the water therein.

23. The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent comprises a chelating agent.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the chelating agent comprises ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and salts thereof, diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid and salts thereof, diglycolic acid and salts thereof, citric acid and salts thereof, nitroilotriacetic acid and salts thereof, phosphonic acid and salts thereof, or aspartic acid and salts thereof.

25. The method of claim 23 wherein the chelating agent is included in the clean-up solution in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 40% by weight of the solution.

26. A method of bridging an opening in a wellbore comprising the steps of:
providing a treatment fluid comprising ceramic particulate bridging agents, a modified starch composition, and a base fluid;
placing the treatment fluid in the wellbore; and
allowing the treatment fluid to bridge the opening in the wellbore by forming a filter cake substantially adjacent to the opening.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise a magnesium compound.
28. The method of claim 26 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise is Newberyite or Struvite.
29. The method of claim 26 wherein at least a portion of the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise an additive chosen from the group consisting of a breaker, a scale inhibitor, a weighting agent, or a paraffin inhibitor.
30. The method of claim 26 wherein the modified starch comprises a crosslinked ether derivative of a partially depolymerized starch or a partially depolymerized crosslinked ether derivative of a starch.
31. The method of claim 26 wherein the opening is an opening in a pore throat, a perforated liner, a gravel pack screen, a tubing, or a casing located in a subterranean formation.
32. The method of claim 26 further comprising the step of introducing a clean-up solution comprising water and a solubilizing agent to the wellbore to dissolve the filter cake.

33. A fluid loss treatment fluid comprising:
ceramic particulate bridging agents,
a modified starch composition, and
a base fluid.
34. The composition of claim 33 wherein the treatment fluid is a component of a drilling fluid, a drill-in fluid, or a fluid loss control pill.
35. The composition of claim 33 wherein the treatment fluid further comprises a viscosifier, a salt, a surfactant, a clay control additive, a lubricant, or a biocide.
36. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise a magnesium compound.
37. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise is Newberyite or Struvite.
38. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents are included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 60% based on the weight of the base fluid.
39. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 0.1 microns to about 200 microns.
40. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 1 micron to about 1 millimeter.
41. The composition of claim 33 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 5 microns to about 8 millimeters.
42. The composition of claim 33 wherein at least a portion of the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise an additive chosen from the group consisting of a breaker, a scale inhibitor, a weighting agent, or a paraffin inhibitor.
43. The composition of claim 33 wherein the modified starch composition comprises a crosslinked ether derivative of a partially depolymerized starch or a partially depolymerized crosslinked ether derivative of a starch.

44. The composition of claim 33 wherein the modified starch composition is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of the base fluid.

45. The composition of claim 33 wherein the treatment fluid comprises a viscosifier that comprises a polysaccharide.

46. The composition of claim 45 wherein the viscosifier is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 1.0% by weight of the base fluid.